The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 20. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871. NO. 33.

POLITICAL.

Chief Justice Chase Proposed as the New Departure Candidate for President.

Views of Horace Greeley on the One-Term Principle.

State Convention of the Anti-Dramshop Party of New York.

Further Details of the Interview of Warmoth Men with the President.

Republican Nominations in the Northwestern States.

Meagre Advices From the California Election Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHASE FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—There is a growing feeling here and throughout the South for Chase as Democratic candidate for President. Numerous letters say he is more available than any other man. The *Herald*, which always tries to be on the popular side, declares: "The proper Presidential ticket for the Democratic party on the new Departure is Chief Justice Chase and General Hancock—the distinguished financier of the war for the Union, and the gallant and popular Union soldier, whose services in the field—especially in the grand campaign into and from the Wilderness—can never be forgotten. This is the ticket for the Democracy, and they would not be so regardful of their ancestors as they are to shy their ticket had they tried the Chief Justice in 1860."

HORACE GREELEY'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Horace Greeley will open the Presidential campaign with an article in the forthcoming November Century on "The One-Term Principle." The following is a summary of his views:

Starting with the idea that civil service reform is essential to the purification of our politics, and demanded by all thoughtful citizens, Mr. Greeley proceeds to show that the chief hope of the President to secure a re-election, and his efforts to that end, effectually defeated, lies in civil service reform; means the selection of the fittest men for office, instead of the most active (and generally) politicians of the dominant party. The people, the present year will be called upon to choose party, heathenism, dishonesty, and peculation. A party which has for its principle the perpetuation of the power of one party, and for its motto, "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished." The leaders of the Republican party there were brought to power by the Tammany ring the same as beefsteak and onions to the sailor, which is tempting, peeled potatoes cease, he said, was in separate political action, relative to the Democratic ticket.

Rev. A. C. Dixon, from the Business Committee, reported a declaration of principles of the Anti-Dramshop party. It declared the organization of the party, that form of law entitled local prohibition, which submits the question to the voters of the county to legalize and establish dramshops, believing the State has no right to grant legalize (crime to endow any number of her citizens with the power to commit crime, which is wrong, and is, therefore, illegal. Minorities have their rights, and one of their dearest rights is to be secured from chance criminal, pauper, and lunatic manufacturing expenses, and that no law should be made to start a pauper in the interest of the party.

A motion to change the name to the National Temperance party was lost, and the report of the committee then adjourned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—The Republicans of Brunswick met in convention in the city, Wednesday, and nominated Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Treasurer, and Henry O. Paddock, for Sheriff. The Democrats have appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans with a view to a fusion ticket.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, O., Sept. 6.—Delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention from Knox, Morrow, Wayne, Indiana, and Holmes Counties, were present at the Public House, to-day, and unanimously resolved to support Hon. Joseph C. Dailey, of Knox County, as the people's candidate for State Senator, in the Twenty-first Senatorial District. As the nomination is very popular, and the satisfaction general, the election of the Republican candidate—Mr. McDowell, of Holmes—it is thought, can be elected.

LAZEAR, Ill., Sept. 7.—The delegates from this county to the Sixth District Republican Convention to-day were instructed to vote for Judge C. H. Rice, as Mr. Cullom declined.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Congressional Convention would seem to have come all the way down here to-day to ratify the work of Quincy, and declare that the senatorial political pumpkin, Col. Dan Cameron, of Keokuk, is the only Democrat in the State who can be honored, "slurgery. What insane ambition can be in a man to offer himself for a position he knows he cannot fill, and which he does not appear. All that the committee could do on this subject was to pass a resolution declaring that nobody but a radical could write such a paragraph as that in the Keokuk paper, and that the interest to the Democratic party to be represented by a candidate indorsed some documents to be discovered, subject to the further call of the Chairman.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.—The State Democratic Convention is called to meet at Rochester on October 11.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, Sept. 6.—The Democratic Convention of the Anti-Dramshop party, was held here to-day, C. C. Leigh, of New York, was made President of the convention. On taking the chair Mr. Leigh made a speech prophesying that if drunkenness increased in the next decade as rapidly as it has in the past, in a quarter of a century republican institutions would be overthrown. The political actions of both parties was now controlled by the dramshops. The Democratic committee, people's convention, pledged to the support of the nominee of the party called for the purpose of defeating the liquor power. Mr. Greeley was then introduced. He said he was glad to be present at the meeting, not because he was in favor of the principle for which it was organized, but because he believed in the principle of free discussion. He believed in the right of every citizen to express his opinion freely on any subject. He believed in the right of every citizen to express his opinion freely on any subject. He failed to achieve the Presidency, and he failed to achieve the Governorship on the Prohibition ticket, and he failed to achieve a seat in the House, and he failed to achieve a seat in the Senate. He failed in 1856, by a decided majority, was left in command of the Republican party. He failed in 1860, by a second term. He tried again in 1864, and was badly beaten in the Electoral College, and he failed in 1868, by a majority of 300,000 votes. Andrew Johnson, though then elected, declined even to seek a second term. Mr. Greeley concludes his historical argument thus:

"The Whigs, in due time, took up the one-term principle, and Mr. Clay expressly declined the Presidential support. He failed to achieve the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was elected on the one-term principle on the Federal Constitution, but he died in the House. Mr. Fillmore was chosen in 1856, by a decided majority, was left in command of the Whig party. He failed to secure a second term. He tried again in 1856

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871.

WAYNE TO KNOW.

Secretary Boutwell is advertised to deliver several speeches in Ohio, beginning next week, when it is expected that he will rise to explain the exact method by which the greatest scam in operation. There is a wide-spread desire for specific information as various reports, highly detrimental to his fiscal reputation, are in active circulation. People are asking such questions as these: Whether he is authorized by law to pay 11 per cent gold interest on 140 millions of bonds, for three months, or any other length of time? Whether he is authorized by law to increase the bonded debt by 140 millions temporarily or permanently, or to issue bonds bearing 5 per cent gold interest in exchange for bank certificates of deposit that bear no interest? Whether he is authorized by law to duplicate any of our bonded debts in this way, and if so, how? Why he did not offer the new 5 per cent bonds to the public at the same rate that he gave the brokers whom he calls syndicates—that is to say, why does he let that ring have those bonds at 88 per cent when he charges every one else 100 per cent?

For the purpose of illustration, suppose a banker of Chicago should subscribe for, say $200,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds, by what authority of law does the Secretary assume that the money has been paid for them, when, in fact, not a dollar has been transferred to the Treasury, and the coupon issue to the banker a certificate for bonds to the amount of $200,000, which instantly begins to draw interest against the government at the rate of $11,000 per annum? Is the matter bettered any by designating the said bank as a depository bank, and making an entry on the Treasury books that $200,000 gold is deposited in the Chicago bank for ninety days without interest, and that the bonds subscribed for are held in security for such deposit?

It is admitted by all that the Secretary has been doing precisely this thing; that the syndicate rings are drawing interest on 140 millions of 5 per cent bonds without having paid for them or advanced a cent on them, and there is no certainty that they will take a single bond at the end of the three months. They may and they may not—but one thing is sure, they will draw $1,750,000 gold out of the Treasury for interest on 4 fictitious bonds subscription. There will not be a dollar of this 140 millions in the Treasury on which interest is being paid until next winter when the money were paid over when it is supposed to by the Secretary would be able to purchase all the 5-20 bonds at par that might be offered, and thereby save at the rate of 6 per cent interest. But such is not the case. The syndicate ring are drawing 5 per cent interest in gold on 140 millions of bonds not in their books possession and not paid for; the Treasury notes have assurance showing that the government pays interest on the syndicate banks 140 millions of gold without interest, for security, on which they have deposited an amount of 5 per cent bonds on which they draw interest; and yet all of this transaction is a sheer deception, except the drawing of the interest by the syndicate, which is a solemn fact to the extent of $1,750,000 out of the pockets of the tax-payers. What may happen at the expiration of the ninety days of fraud and deception remains to be developed; but in the meantime let us have Mr. Boutwell's explanations, and excuse for this admirable performance in finances.

NEW PROTECTION PROOFS.

The summer tourist who goes out to Shirley Point, near Boston, to partake of Taft's celebrated fish dinners, will not fail to observe a certain palatial-like mien there situate. It is a group of buildings comprising, within a lofty enclosure, a set of copper-smelting works, and a long row of dwellings and workshops—in fact, a village of apparently 200 or 300 inhabitants, for whose labor and for whose lodgment the dwellings have been elaborately and systematically constructed. But not a single soul now tenants shop, factory, or dwelling. All is as deserted as Goldsmith's Auburn. The coal wind whistles through the broken glazed windows of the cottages, bats flit through the doors, and owls hoot dismally in the deserted belfry of the "factory." And the whole of the loveliest village of the plain" was deposited, laid by the oppression of a tyrannical monarch, so this village by the sea has been despoiled through the workings of a law of Congress passed to "Protect American Industry."

The ruin of Shirley Point is a mournful monument of the present tariff. A few years ago the village of Shirley Point was doing everything business smelting copper ores, and the village there was living comfortably off the wages of the men employed in the works, when down swooped Chandler, of Michigan, champion of American industry, and pushed through Congress a new tariff on copper ores. For one of the results of which, and a fair and cogent illustration of how Protection protects, go to Shirley Point and inspect the ruins thereof.

The lesson of Shirley Point does not seem to be lost on the manufacturers of the East, perhaps, for the simple reason that it has been repeated, with more or less emphasis, in every manufacturing village from New Jersey to Connecticut Bay. The boot and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts told us their experience of Protection in their circular of last March, wherein they showed how the tariff of 35 per cent (on the average upon the materials of their trade) levied for the benefit of other manufactures, had raised their exporting trade altogether, and so greatly diminished the home consumption as to thereby seriously affect their business, and consequently the employment of happy American labor. Months before, the cloth manufacturers of New England had borne similar testimony concerning the blasting effects of a high tariff on their business.

In referring to the protest of the Massachusetts boot and shoe dealers against any more "Protection" of the sort afforded by a high tariff, we took occasion to predict that the scale would soon be falling from Pennsylvanian eyes. The verification of this comes in an extract from a letter received by the New York Departure, now much farther have they progressed than Jeff. Davis, who, on the 20th of May last, in his Atlanta speech said: "I am not of those who accept the situation; I accept nothing. I don't believe I did say wrong, and, therefore, I don't acknowledge it." Wherein does this declaration of Davis differ in sentiment and idea from that of Thurman, who says: "We are as much opposed to what has been done as when we gave our votes against it"—meaning against the amendments? Thurman compares the reconstruction amendments to a villain's assault on an innocent man, who was throttled, knocked down, and savagely beaten, without cause or provocation. He says: "We Democrats are merely witnesses of the assault and outrage on our Southern brothers. We admit that you political Republicans committed it; but we denounce you for it, and when we obtain power we shall redress their injuries and punish you for what you have done."

This is the extract of the New Departure as defined by a Republican organ, and the leading politician of his party and in the State where it originated. How much Democracy can be put into the professions of Democratic stumpers and editors who pretend to accept the amendments in good faith as so final and permanent settlement of the issues growing out of the rebellion? Let these politicians of the Thurman class come into control of the government, and how long will they treat the amendments as valid, binding, and final? How long will they allow the reconstruction acts to remain on the statute books? Will they, with one accord, say, "You fastened the reconstruction laws and the amendments on us by force; we now have the power to repeal the former and nullify the latter, and propose to do it."

It having been alleged that Hon. Ignatius Donnelly had abandoned the Republican party on account of differences of views on the tariff question, he corrects the report in a letter to the St. Paul *Pioneer*, the Democratic organ. He says that he ran as an independent Republican candidate last fall on the tariff issue upon the distinct assurance given him by the Democracy, that they would support him by reason of his opposition to a high tariff; but that those who put them went back on him on the day of election and voted for his Republican opponent and elected him, which leads him to doubt the sincerity of that party on the tariff question. For himself, "he is still opposed to taxing the people engaged in one pursuit to unduly enrich those engaged in another pursuit, and believes that such practice is detrimental to the whole nation." He says that while the Democrats thus stabbed him, the Republican speakers of Minnesota everywhere declared that their party was still strongly opposed to the protective principle of high tariffs as he was, and committed their party in Minnesota to the revenue reform principle. He concludes his letter thus:

"So long as the politics of the nation rest in any degree upon the question of a high tariff or low tariff for the protection, I shall continue to support the Republican party in Minnesota, the Democratic party in Ohio, and Mr. Doolittle, if they nominate him, in Wisconsin. Any other course would be inconsistent and unjustifiable. I shall continue to support whichever party will most nearly carry out my views on the tariff question, and I will not be cast in favor of freedom, trade, or labor by any party that does not do so. I have made the issue of my life that I was permitted to fight for, and I will not be driven from it by any party that will not meet it."

The people of Nebraska are to vote on the 20th instant, upon the question of accepting the new constitution which was drafted for them by the convention chosen for that purpose. The instrument meets with much more opposition than that of Illinois, which went through the ordeal of popular discussion so triumphantly last year. The principal opposition seems to be the provision prohibiting the exemption of church property from taxation, and the clause which places restrictions upon the voting of bonds and county subscriptions to railroads. There are other features, such as the salaries for the judicial officers, which, though they amounts to only $20,000 for the eight Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, are opposed as extravagant. The most feeling is probably raised, however, in behalf of churches, corporations, and other public and quasi public institutions which are hereafter to bear their equal share of taxation.

Chief Justice Mason and other members of the Constitutional Convention are making a canvass in favor of the new constitution; but the opposition seems to be still more active, and it is feared that the fate of the great need of a new organic law, and the obvious merits of the new instrument, it will be rejected on account of the opposition of special interests, just as the constitutions upon which so great outlays of labor and wisdom had been expended in other States—New York and Michigan, among the most recent instances—have been defeated before.

Messrs. Randall, Sloan, Swann, Eldridge, Jeffries, Niblack, Young, and Merrick, constituting the National Democratic Executive Committee, have found it necessary to assemble at Washington in order to issue a formal document disavowing the authorship of a pamphlet entitled "How the Democratic Cause May be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured." They declare not only that they did not write the incendiary document, but that they do not endorse its contents, as a noteworthy fact that this official body is not to be called upon to take so much pains to deny the fatherhood of such a pamphlet. We all know what the schoolmaster used to think when he suffered a breach of the rules, some furtive urchin exclaimed, "Please, sir, it wasn't me. I—I didn't do it." If the Democratic party is, like Cain's wife, above suspicion, why should it be necessary for Messrs. Randall, Eldridge, and all the many others, to hold an inquiry meeting and publish a formal denial? These gentlemen ought to be ashamed of themselves. We feel called upon to denounce them as slanderers of the Democratic party when they insinuate that it would produce anything so disloyal as the pamphlet in question appears, from its title, to be. Nevertheless, we hesitate, for the National Executive Committee of that party ought to know what its weaknesses are, and of what it might naturally be suspected.

It is reported that certain individuals holding 5-20 bonds of the numbers and dates called in by Secretary Boutwell for redemption have already presented them at the Treasury and asked for the gold, and that they have been answered that the department would not be ready to redeem them until the expiration of ninety days from this date of the notice. The question will naturally be asked, What has become of the $25,000,000 gold deposited in the Treasury by Jay Cooke & Co. two or three weeks ago? If any such gold was deposited, it must be lying idle, drawing no interest, while the 5-20 bonds continue to draw interest as before at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Why should the government not embrace the opportunity to pay them off immediately with Jay Cooke's gold, and stop the interest?

If this deposit of $25,000,000 is all a myth, it is proper to inquire whether the government is paying interest to Jay Cooke & Co. on a bogus check, and, if so, why a like privilege is not accorded to all American citizens who can raise a two-cent stamp and sign their name to a piece of paper?

France is gallant, through all her misfortunes. In the trial of the several thousand Communist insurrectionists, no rush of business or patriotic feeling interfered to prevent the female tendiaries on hand from receiving the consideration due their sex. A court martial was organized "for ladies only," and five of the *petroleuses* were put through a vigorous trial. When the nature of them were convicted and will be guillotined in the politest manner.

The telegraph tells us that the taxpayers of New York are about to apply to Judge Barnard for one of his justly-celebrated injunctions, to be used against the Tammany Ring. How much they are prepared to offer for it is not stated.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Springfield *Journal*, of the State, says: "It is now apparent that the corn crop of Southern Illinois will not be over 50 per cent."

—A little girl near Marion died from lockjaw caused by a splinter of wood in the windpipe.

—The Mason City *Independent* says: "On Monday morning Billy Eddie, son of Charles Eddridge, was thrown from a horse and instantly killed."

—The old enterprise of constructing a canal through the Sangamon bottom, from Beardstown to Chandlerville, is now being vigorously revived. It is to be surveyed in 1872.

—The Greenville *Advocate* says: "Mr. S. S. Phelps, living at what is known as East Fork, in Clinton, and near the line of this county, was brutally murdered on Saturday last by three men, two named Stevens and one named Smith. The latter had boasted the particulars for hours that the Saturday previous. The murder was committed in broad daylight, in the presence of Mrs. Phelps and her children. Smith got on a drunk, went to where a Mr. Phelps was at work, and commenced to break-up things generally, ending by striking Phelps on the head with a rail, resulting in his death."

—The Prairie City *Argus* says: "A young gentleman, of this city, has accomplished facts the three succeeding days, in fact, to the totality of twenty-four hours, and the same as no longer ineffable."

—Senator Thurman, who is, by official position and party standing, the foremost Democrat in Ohio, made a speech last week, at the State capital, which was mainly devoted to elucidating the position of his party in regard to these amendments, and explaining the extent to which the Democracy recognized and accepted them. He said:

"Now, my friends, it has been common for the Republicans here and elsewhere to say that the Democrats have taken a new position on the amendments. That is not the case. Our position is the same that we have ever occupied. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure the freedom of the slaves or give them civil rights. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to vote on the same terms as the white man. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to hold office on the same terms as the white man. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to sit on juries on the same terms as the white man. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to testify in the courts of justice on the same terms as the white man. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to ride in the cars on the same terms as the white man. We have never been against such amendments as were necessary to secure to the colored man the right to have his children educated in the public schools

THE NINTH CENSUS.

National Statistics—The Colored Element—The Negroes.

[From the New York Tribune of the 7th.]

The Tribune has received advance sheets of the Statistics of Population, just issued by the Census Bureau, containing the returns from the Census Marshals and Territory, by counties and precincts, under one to make a comparison, which may have a certain importance, personally and otherwise, between the facts already been published by the telegraph and those now published, but the details of course contain many suggestions.

Some comparisons may be suggested. The first notable addition to our statistics our merits need is the colored element. The "negroes" more and more "brothers" presence is forgotten in most of the United States. Thirty-three of the thirty-seven States and Territories, the only district or portion of the Union, is served by the Federal District, excepting, of which, like the Territories, the large majority of instances the figures are small, and one cannot help among the smaller, the metaphorical June bug, flying if, like the Territories, they had their doors, these are but the drops which indicate the storm—the little circlets that drain the storm—the little circlets that drain the high land, warning us of the coming storm. Those Territories are those which is to burst them measure, over over the contested long past, from the South of Western Asia? It is almost putting in labeler form what the figures shown on this head. Here are the

	1870.	States.	1870.
	4,880	Mississippi	8,330
	49,310	Pennsylvania	14
		South Carolina	15
	1	Tennessee	4
	1	Texas	9
	1	Virginia	9
	1	Arizona	
	1	Colorado	
	1	District Columbia	
		Idaho	4,274
		Montana	1,949
	2	Utah	46
	1	Washington	1,049
		Wyoming	181
	4,125	Total	22,964
	25	Total in 1860	24,023

This shows an increase of 38,291, which is not indicate a very formidable movement from the colored element. The census includes 58 Japanese, who are classified for convenience with the Chinese. They live in Nevada, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The diffusion of the Chinese which makes worthy this enumeration, and also the fact that Maine is the only State of the Union showing an actual decrease. The present population of Maine is 626,259 in 1860, a decrease of 1,961.

INDIANS NOT INCLUDED IN TRIBES.

The tribal Indian population, be it remembered, is not included in the census proper. Some of them are presented by classes, and have to be added to the sum total. But there is a very respectable Indian population counted among the people, who have for one reason or other abandoned their tribes, either by compulsion or by becoming citizens and entering the partial Indian allegiance, or, in the case of California (where the Indian law recognizes no sovereignty in the Indians, and so leaves them without home or association), they have been in part dissolved by the law, in part passed on reservations. With exception of two or three notable regions, in this class of population, it is safe to say that the statistics show a marked state of Indian civilization—a tendency to abandonment of commercial and tribal life.

The figures are worth separate statement:

INDIANS.	1870.	1860.	Notes.	1870.	1860.
Alabama	4,000	4,000	Nebraska	24	
Arizona	20		Nevada	1,000	1,000
Arkansas	1,000	1,000	New Hampshire	1	
California	7,241	17,000	New Jersey	134	67
Colorado	1,000		New Mexico	29,369	29,369
Connecticut	25	25	New York	4,000	4,000
Dakota	3		Oregon	2,000	2,000
Delaware	1		Pennsylvania	1,000	1,000
Florida	1,000	1,000	Rhode Island	134	43
Georgia	1,000	1,000	South Carolina	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,000	1,000	Tennessee	1,000	1,000
Indiana	1,000	1,000	Texas	2,000	400
Iowa	1,000	1,000	Utah	2,000	2,000
Kansas	1,000	1,000	Vermont	1,000	1,000
Kentucky	1,000	1,000	Virginia	1,000	1,000
Louisiana	1,000	1,000	Washington	1,000	1,000
Maine	1,000	1,000	West Virginia	1,000	1,000
Maryland	1,000	1,000	Wisconsin	1,000	1,000
Massachusetts	1,000	1,000	Wyoming	1,000	1,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000	Total	81,196	80,000
Minnesota	1,000	1,000	Total in 1860	80,000	
Missouri	1,000	1,000			
Montana	1,000	1,000			
New Mexico	1,000	1,000			
North Carolina	1,000	1,000	Total	82,196	80,000
Ohio	1,000	1,000	Grd total	38,561	41,017

The decrease during the last decade is, in 38,000; but this is a large part of this movement, is more apparent than real. decrease in California has already been reported, and in New Mexico some of the and other settled Indians have been in into Arizona and Colorado through ages of homesteaders. There has also considerable mortality among the The changes in the State and Territory indicated give more than 40,000—still the large majority of instances the figures are small, and one cannot help among the smaller, the metaphorical June bug, flying if, like the Territories, they had their doors, these are but the drops which indicate the storm—the little circlets that drain the storm—the little circlets that drain the high land, warning us of the coming storm. Those Territories are those which is to burst them measure, over over the contested long past, from the South of Western Asia? It is almost putting in labeler form what the figures shown on this head. Here are the

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Connecticut	25	25	New York	4,000	4,000
Dakota	3		Oregon	2,000	2,000
Delaware	1		Pennsylvania	1,000	1,000
Florida	1,000	1,000	Rhode Island	134	43
Georgia	1,000	1,000	South Carolina	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,000	1,000	Tennessee	1,000	1,000
Indiana	1,000	1,000	Texas	2,000	400
Iowa	1,000	1,000	Utah	2,000	2,000
Kansas	1,000	1,000	Vermont	1,000	1,000
Kentucky	1,000	1,000	Virginia	1,000	1,000
Louisiana	1,000	1,000	Washington	1,000	1,000
Maine	1,000	1,000	West Virginia	1,000	1,000
Maryland	1,000	1,000	Wisconsin	1,000	1,000
Massachusetts	1,000	1,000	Wyoming	1,000	1,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000	Total	81,196	80,000
Minnesota	1,000	1,000	Total in 1860	80,000	
Missouri	1,000	1,000			
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The Tribune adds:

The increase of nearly 500,000 does not mean a running out of the colored people.

Many people, as indicated in the foregoing, does not show a great movement on the part of this class of our population. The most striking result anticipated as a result of the war has been fully realized in the Territories legally due to the colored element of populations and demands for labor thus created. These figures which show a decrease of this class in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Virginia, the total decrease in which is persons.

There was in six of colored persons as to of voters, the colored electors will to number 815,234. Taking one in five this ratio, the result is 976,000. Some between the two it probably covers the of these doubtful States the increase of the colored voters will be very nearly felt in 1872, as in Pennsylvania and —probably in California also. Considering the total class of electors in many localities virtually the masses of power. With these official before us, we ought to be able every closely the chances of the Republican vote in Kentucky. Taking colored population shown by the and allowing one voter in every six, give a total of 27,057. The last Republican majority, before the enfranchisement of the negro, was, in round numbers, 27,000. So adds 29,079 colored voters clearing majority, very moderate estimate, during that votes are given since were affected by Ku-Klux disbelism) to the States adjacent to the Indian Territory, or in which, like Kansas, there been civilized tribes, is noted.

This morning the destruction is fearful. The gale seems to have visited its fury upon the eastern part of the town, and the remainder is comparatively good. Many lives in the town have been lost by the falling houses. It is impossible at this hour (9 a. m., 23d) to state the number of lives lost.

In the harbor there was little loss, there being but little shipping. The Duke of Wellington arrived yesterday morning in distress, having lost her anchors and gone ashore inside the harbor. It is supposed she will go to pieces, as she was leaking ten inches per hour on her arrival. The crew abandoned her and got safely ashore on Water Island, a small island contiguous to the harbor. The Halifax steamer Dolphin escaped all safe; she had steamed up and two anchors down. The American steamer Florida cut away her masts and rode it out. The French steamers Ville de St. Nazaire and Sonora are both aground, but it is thought can be safely got off. The royal mail steamers, two of which, the Mersey and Tyne, were here, got up steam and came safely through. The Danish schooner Grasmere, which was about going on the railway to copper, has been injured in the top works, but a week or two's work will set her all right.

It is not thought here that the force of the wind was so great as in the hurricane of 1867, but its longer duration was the cause of so much destruction. We have just sent some $5,000 to the sufferers by the fire in Guadaloupe, and now need all our resources. To show the force of the wind I would mention one instance. A piece of iron weighing some three hundred pounds was lifted over a large wall and placed in a yard some distance off.

At the hour of writing a steady wind is blowing from the south, but no danger is anticipated.

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The number of deaths here is between twenty and thirty. The number of wounded is not known. The Colonial Council held a session yesterday and appointed a committee of relief, authorizing them to use from the public chest up to $1,500.

Effect of a Three-Days' Storm—Jacksonville, Fla., Submerged—Trees Uprooted and Orange Groves Destroyed —The Gulf Railroad Seriously Damaged.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 20. Correspondence of the New York Herald.

This coast, as well as the whole length of the St. John's River, has been visited by a terrific cyclone. It first descended upon this city in a whirlwind, which lasted about two hours, and then became an appalling hurricane. The wind blew with the force of a cataract, and the tremendous peals of thunder and the startling flashes of lightning shook the solid earth in their awful warfare. This terrific storm lasted nearly three days, and when it abated the Florida coast was a spectacle of disaster.

From the mouth of St. John's River to Enterprise (250 miles) there are very few who have not sustained some damage. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's place, a few miles above Jacksonville, has very little damaged, being situated on the side of the river least exposed to the gale. As we passed up the river from Jacksonville, we saw pines and cypresses and three feet in diameter torn up by the roots, while others are snapped off as though they were mere pipe-stems. But the spectator thinks nothing of the mere uprooting of trees, when he sees the roof of a house resting on the water's edge having been carried on the gale a mile, while some of the buildings are utterly annihilated. Vast quantities of pine logs float up and down the river with the tide, the log-pins having been broken up; and as we near Pilatka, a small town seventy-five miles above Jacksonville, we find several of the fine orange groves absolutely ruined. Some of these brought in an income of $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, and were held at enormously high prices by the owners, a fact to be borne in mind in estimating the peculiar loss in this particular disaster.

The city of Jacksonville, during this time, has been blockaded, the wind and rain having torn up the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad in several places, stopping all communication in that direction, while the Captains of the steamers knew that to come in or go out over the St. John's Bar in such a terrific gale was an utter impossibility. Bay street, the principal business street in Jacksonville, is two feet under water, and, instead of having the appearance of a place of business, looks more like a place intended for aquatic sports, the streets being navigated by small boys, black and white, drifting around in dry goods boxes and on logs. Some of the stores are two feet deep with water, and their proprietors are in a quandary, their customers not being willing to buy goods afloat.

The only thing which strikes our ear that sounds like business is the musical rap, rap of the carpenters' hammer, which is to be heard in every direction, and which in like manner is the first indication of returning confidence. It is quite a gale till 11 a. m. of the 20d. There was then a lull, and Monday morning came on as calm and beautiful as a June day. About 10 a. m. it commenced to blow again, but steadily, and little fear was shown. The barometer had only fallen about three lines; the wind continuing, however, stores were closed and business barred up. Up to 1 o'clock the wind was steadily blowing from north-northeast and the barometer still up. At that hour the clouds commenced to drop and the gale broke in all its fury. Tiles, shingles and zinc were scattered to the winds and floods of water poured into the houses. About 3 o'clock the wind shifted to the north-west, and again due west, the mercury still falling. At 5 p. m. the wind had got around to east southeast, and still blew with unabated fury. At a quarter to 5 p.m. the wind suddenly ceased, and for three-quarters of an hour there was a perfect lull. To an observer then the destruction was fearful, as the eastern part of the town, in the small houses were flat, the French lodge, a large frame building, was raised to the ground. The barometer at this point was at 29.50—a three tenths. At half-past 5 p.m. the mercury commenced to rise gradually but steadily, but the gale broke upon us from the south with redoubled fury. It seems as though, exasperated that its prey was about to escape, it was determined to do its worst in the short time left. The barometer continued to rise steadily until about 7 p.m., when it reached 29 degrees 4 lines, and then stopped. We could then feel that the force of the wind was gone, though it continued to blow steadily and heavy during the night.

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THE HANNIBAL BRIDGE.

Its Commencement, Construction, and Completion.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, chartered by the Legislature of Missouri, January 22, 1847, and organized June 4, 1859, with Alexander Stanse, President, and Orlin H. Hatch, Secretary and Treasurer, and "Hannibal Bridge Company," incorporated, in Missouri, May 24, 1865. In December, 1869, the consolidation was effected under the present title of the company, Mr. John T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, was elected President, and Charles M. Hatch, of Springfield, Secretary. The present organization of the company is: Alexander H. White, President; Isaac M. Kinon, Secretary and Treasurer; Warren Colburn, Consulting Engineer; Colonel E. D. Mason, Chief Engineer, with E. L. Corthell and Elliot Clarke as assistants.

On the 20th of July, 1870, a contract for both substructure and superstructure of the Hannibal Bridge Company," formed by [illegible] of two companies—the Keokuk Bridge Company," incorporated, in Illinois, in March, 1867, and organized June 4, 1869, with Alexander Stanse, President, and Orlin H. Hatch, Secretary and Treasurer; and "Hannibal Bridge Company," incorporated, in Missouri, May 24, 1869. In December, 1869, the consolidation was effected under the present title of the company, Mr. John T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, was elected President, and Charles M. Hatch, of Springfield, Secretary. The present organization of the company is: Alexander H. White, President; Isaac M. Kinon, Secretary and Treasurer; Warren Colburn, Consulting Engineer; Colonel E. D. Mason, Chief Engineer, with E. L. Corthell and Elliot Clarke as assistants.

On the 20th of July, 1870, a contract for both substructure and superstructure of the bridge proper, between and including the abutments to each side of the river, was entered into with the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. The plans for the substructure had been previously prepared by Colonel Ed. D. Mason, the Chief Engineer. The bridge company adopted the plans of superstructure as designed by Willard S. Pope, Engineer of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. The agreed price for the wrought was $455,000. By the terms of the contract the work was to be completed ready for use within one year. The time was very short—much less than that before given for any similar work; but the contractors have met the requirements.

This bridge belongs to the general class of "low bridges," placed but a short distance above the high water mark and furnished with a draw span over the channel to permit the passage of steamers and river craft generally. The comparative advantage of high and low bridges over navigable streams is a question of long standing, and the high bridge is offering practically no obstruction to river traffic at any stage of the water, and recovery his attention on the part of the keepers in distinction from the constant service required at a draw, presents, in this respect, points of superiority over the low bridge. But the increased height of the piers, and the length of approaches necessary to attain the elevation, add very largely to the cost of the structure, led, in this case, to the low bridge and the draw as the most economical structure. Confirmation of this opinion are furnished by the bridges at Quincy, Burlington, and Kansas City, as well as by the plan adopted for the bridge to be built at St. Joseph. At St. Charles, St. Louis, and Leavenworth, high bridges have been favored and adopted for reasons other than those of economy.

The bridge under consideration is nearly identical in form with those at Burlington and Quincy, differing only in some of the mechanical details. The bridge is approached from the west by a long curve of 1,000 feet, and from the east by a long curve of 1,000 feet, both curves forming a right angle with the river and passing through a tunnel of 300 feet in length, cut through what is called Bible Bluff, a prominent point.

The excavation was made at the east heading, with Burleigh drills and powder and nitro-glycerine blasts, and at the west end by hand work alone. A heading of full width, and some 9 feet in depth, was driven through; the top of the heading being even with the roof of the tunnel, the bottom was cut out afterwards. In dimensions, after being lined throughout with brick, are 20 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 18 feet wide. Both entrances are ornamented with fine stone arches.

The approach at the east bank of the river is over 1½ miles of embankment, across the river bottom land, broken at frequent intervals by paved culverts and roadways, and protected by revetment walls at points subject to wash.

In the foundations there were used 650,000 feet (board measure) of square timber and plank, 900 piles, and 9,270 cubic yards of rip-rap stone. The wind shifted to the north-west, and again due west, the mercury still falling. At 4 p. m. the wind had got around to east southeast, and still blew with unabated fury. At a quarter to 5 p.m. the wind suddenly ceased, and for three-quarters of an hour there was a perfect lull. To an observer then the destruction was fearful, as the eastern part of the town, in the small houses were flat, the French lodge, a large frame building, was raised to the ground. The barometer at this point was at 29.50—a three tenths. At half-past 5 p.m. the mercury commenced to rise gradually but steadily, but the gale broke upon us from the south with redoubled fury. It seems as though, exasperated that its prey was about to escape, it was determined to do its worst in the short time left. The barometer continued to rise steadily until about 7 p.m., when it reached 29 degrees 4 lines, and then stopped. We could then feel that the force of the wind was gone, though it continued to blow steadily and heavy during the night.

The superstructure is of the general style known as the Bollman suspension truss, the horizontal and parallel chords, vertical struts —except those at the ends, which are inclined over one panel—and inclined ties. All the fixed spans the upper chords of the joint pieces, etc., are of cast iron, and all the remainder parts are of wrought iron. The draw-span is of wrought iron throughout, except joint pieces and wheels, truck, etc., of the cast table. The floorings is placed at the bottom of the bridge, and is uniformly 18 feet wide.

THE SUGAR FRAUDS MYSTERY.

Murder, Burglary, and Intimidation—Robbery of a Lawyer's Office.

From the New Orleans Republican, Sept. 6.

We learn that the office of Belden & Denny, attorneys-at-law, St. Charles street, was entered on Thursday night, a desk broken open, and valuable papers belonging to the estate of Robert L. Bradley, deceased, abstracted and carried away. Most of these papers related to Mr. Bradley's agency in ferreting out the sugar frauds. These gigantic frauds, that so startled the community and occupied the attention of the Circuit Court a year or two ago, are still fresh in the memory of our readers. Suffice to their extent that the reward to the informers and the Custom House officials amounted, under the law, to $45,000 in gold. Bradley put in a claim for his share as informer, which, we learn, was opposed by parties in this city. His untimely death prevented the prosecution of his claim for a while, but his brother, Peter Bradley, has taken the initial steps for reviving it, and had entrusted the more important papers to his lawyers, Belden & Denny.

The mysterious loss leads to us like a sequence to the fatality of those who were prominently concerned in the cases. Capt. T. A. B. Long, the District Attorney, is supposed to have committed suicide. Captain W. F. Perkins, his most intimate friend, who could never be induced to admit that the Captain took his own life, finally committed self-murder himself; Captain Robert J. Bradley, the chief informer, and the claimant of half the reward, was provoked into a war of words with two strangers, and was killed to death. His brother, who believes himself entitled to this great reward as the heir of his brother, has made an attempt to recover it, and now the papers on which he relied are lost.

We suppose detectives have been set to work to discover the papers, if possible, and those who stole them. In case they are found, and the affair proves to be one of petty larceny merely, the result would probably be lulled to quiet; but other-wise it threatens to grow into overpowering force. The intimidating of these papers, the murder of Bradley, and the mysterious deaths of Captains Long, and Perkins, are believed by many persons to point to evidence that there are yet some men at large who feel an interest in hushing up every report about the sugar frauds. Who will be the next victim of the conspiracy is a question that time alone can determine.

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COTTON.

The Old and New Crops.

From the New York Economist, Sept. 2.

Partial returns of the movements of the cotton crop during the year ending September 1, 1871, place it in a position to form an estimate of the supply for the year which has just closed. The receipts at all the shipping ports, August 25, amount to 4,801,861 bales against 2,848,109 bales for the year ending September 1, 1870, and 2,593,527 bales in 1869, which gives an increase of 1,953,334 bales for the entire year just ended. Of this amount, 1,000,000 bales are estimated to have been consumed in the mills of the country, leaving 3,801,861 bales for the season. This is compared with the preceding year. Returns by mail may current possibly reach us by telegraph, but the general result will not vary considerably from the figures now given. It thus appears that the cotton crop of 1870-71 is only about 300,000 bales less than the famous crop of 1859-60, the years of the largest crops ever known.

At this period it may not be uninteresting to recur to the various estimates of the supply of cotton during the year that has just terminated. A year ago the crookers professed to doubt whether there would be any increase on the supply of the previous year, and many questioned whether a crop of 4,000,000 bales could be gathered. The *Economist*, however, estimated an increase of about 1,500,000 bales, and this anticipation has been realized within a small fraction. We based our estimates on authentic intelligence of the increased acreage planted, the increased number of hands at work, the progress towards the centralization of negro labor and planting in the more fertile cotton districts in the Gulf States, the weather, also, had been exceptionally fine, both for planting and picking, the passage of steamers and river craft generally. The comparative advantages of high and low bridges over navigable streams is a question of long standing, and the high bridge is offering practically no obstruction to river traffic at any stage of the water, and recovery his attention on the part of the keepers in distinction from the constant service required at a draw, presents, in this respect, points of superiority over the low bridge. But the increased height of the piers, and the length of approaches necessary to attain the elevation, add very largely to the cost of the structure, led, in this case, to the low bridge and the draw as the most economical structure. Confirmation of this opinion are furnished by the bridges at Quincy, Burlington, and Kansas City, as well as by the plan adopted for the bridge to be built at St. Joseph. At St. Charles, St. Louis, and Leavenworth, high bridges have been favored and adopted for reasons other than those of economy.

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P. S.—The Ville de St. Nazaire, it is said, is not ground. The Duke of Wellington is reported sunk. A telegram from St. Kitts yesterday morning stated: Having had weather, these communications stopped, for what reason we do not know. This morning the wires are all down, and we have no telegraphic communication anywhere.

I wrote yesterday of the hurricane, and the Halifax steamer not leaving till this morning gives me a chance of adding a few lines:

The bark Duke of Wellington has sunk in about forty feet of water near the Eastern Point—all hands saved. The French steamer Caravelle arrived yesterday evening from St. John's, Porto Rico, with news that Porto Rico had the gale, but not so violently. The telegraph wires all round the island are down. Fajardo, in the east of the island, it is supposed has suffered most, it being near the supposed centre. The packet arrived this morning from St. Croix. No hurricane there, only strong wind. No communication with St. Kitts. Tortala is thought to be destroyed, as no boats have come down. Due to we have a collection of small wooden houses, if the hurricane passed over it the whole must have been swept away.

The number of deaths here is between twenty and thirty. The number of wounded is not known. The Colonial Council held a session yesterday and appointed a committee of relief, authorizing them to use from the public chest up to $1,500.

Effect of a Three-Days' Storm—Jacksonville, Fla., Submerged—Trees Uprooted

THE LATE REV. CHAS. M. FOX.

Solemn and Affecting Obsequies at the Church of the Epiphany.

Declaration of the Clergy of the Diocese of Illinois.

Address by Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse—A Glowing Tribute to the Departed Rector.

The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Charles M. Fox, late rector of the Church of the Epiphany, occurred yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded with sympathizing friends, inside and outside, the latter and pulpit being appropriated to the services of mourning.

The church was well filled at 2 o'clock, at which hour the services were to occur.

The following received at the church door by the Wardens, assisted by the Rev. Canon Locke, Jr.: Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. Kelly, Cilnton Locke, Jr., Dr. Osborne, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. J. W. Sayles and family, Mr. Wilkinson.

Rev. Dr. Kelly having announced the opening words of the service for the burial of the dead, the sacred and solemn procession of the Clergy, the sacrificial implements carried by the Bishop, after whom came the coffin, containing the remains of the departed, borne by the pall-bearers, the relatives and friends. The organist played a funeral march while the clergy took seats in the chancel.

Rev. J. Williams chanted alternately with the choir the verses of the Burial Anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end, and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

The lesson was continued by Rev. D. F. Powers, who read the latter part of the 15th Chapter of 1st Corinthians, which was followed by the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul."

Rev. Dr. Kelly then delivered the following declaration, agreed upon at a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese:

Dearly beloved of ages, elect for me:

The Rev. Charles M. Fox, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, having departed this life on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1871, in the fifty-first year of his age, and in the twenty-first year of his ministry in the Church of God, and in the fifteenth year of his Rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, and in the midst of his labors and ministrations in the Lord.

And the Clergy of the Diocese of Illinois, having been brought to notice the good report which prevailed concerning him, and the very general regret which was felt and expressed by the people of this city, and by his brethren in the Ministry, at the announcement of his departure, and being desirous of the privilege of uniting in the solemnities of his burial, and in the services which are to be rendered in his behalf, and in testimony of our respect and affection for him, and of our sympathy with his family, and with the congregation of which he was the Rector, have appointed this day for the purpose, and have requested me to notify the said Clergy of the Diocese of Illinois, and all others who may desire to unite with them in the same.

Now, therefore, I, Edward J. Haviland, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, in the city of Chicago, and Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, do hereby notify and declare the said Clergy, and all others who may desire to unite with them, that the said Clergy will assemble in the Church of the Epiphany, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the said Rev. Charles M. Fox, and of performing the solemn and appropriate services for the burial of the dead.

Given under my hand this 5th day of September, A. D. 1871.

EDWARD J. HAVILAND,
Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of Illinois.

Bishop Whitehouse then addressed the congregation. He referred to the sad occasion, and the fervent expression of sympathy in the words of the Rubric in the Church for the burying of the dead that in these afflictions we are to show forth the feeling of the clergy. They might have occasion to speak of the departed, but the occasion was not for that. They were assembled to show their attachment should be order and they put on their mourning. He referred to the fact that Mr. Fox had commenced his ministry in Chicago, and had continued in it for fifteen years. Throughout the entire period of his ministry he had been a faithful minister of Christ, and had labored with the energies of his mind and heart, and learning that he was employed in an office in Chicago, his wife and sons were left in the city. He was a man of distinguished abilities, and his character somewhat; some of the facts are within the knowledge of the Judge; a preliminary investigation of a criminal